

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF "COMPANY D" 2ND MARYLAND INFANTRY C.S.A.

BEHIND ENEMY LINES

Bradley T. Johnson's daring raid to liberate Point Lookout

By Jordan Schatz
Editor-in-Chief

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THE ORDER came from the Gray Fox himself.

Passed down from above by General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, in the early part of July 1864, it made its way by staff officer to Lt. Gen. Jubal Early, commander of the Confederate Army of the Valley,

who had just splashed across the Potomac River near Sharpsburg in a third invasion into Maryland.

From there, it arrived in the hands of Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, commander of the Maryland Line, who had recently been promoted to brigadier general and placed in command of the cavalry brigade of Gen. W.E. Jones, who had been

shot in the head and killed while leading a charge at the Battle of Piedmont in June.

Lee's bold plan: Infiltrate the fortified Union prison camp Point Lookout on the southern tip of Maryland and rescue the nearly 20,000 Confederate prisoners incarcerated on the 40-acre site.

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Members of 2nd Md. "Company D" pose with Gettysburg Park Ranger Tom Holbrook, far right, during a living history event at Gettysburg National Battlefield in April.



LIVING HISTORY

Interview with longtime Gettysburg Park Ranger Tom Holbrook



Gettysburg National Military Park Ranger Tom Holbrook, far right, is a nearly 30-year employee with the National Park Service. Holbrook has dedicated his career to growing the living history program at Gettysburg.

Question: How did Gettysburg's living history program begin and how has it evolved over the years?

Answer: In the early 90s, our superintendent wanted to open more opportunities for the volunteers, so they asked me to take over the program and expand it. The few groups that we had at the time ... they told me of other groups and it grew from there.

We're probably at the max right now: Sixty-eight groups and over 1,500 individuals every year, April 1 to Nov. 1.

Question: How much of an impact does living history have on park visitors?

Answer: When you come to Gettysburg, you can get the info about the battle in many ways, usually from guided tours, but with our living history, you get the sights and the sounds. More senses are impacted. People can get up nice and close and hold the rifle, see them fire, talk to the [volunteers] and touch the uniforms. That's something you can't get from a book or someone telling you.

Question: How important is it to keep the living history program going, especially for young people?

Answer: Because it's educational in nature and hands on, it gives kids an experience they don't quickly forget. You can "Google" something or get on any website ... but it's not the same as actually being here and experiencing it. Our visitors, they come and they learn so much from the [living histories]. It's a big impact.

Of course, there's the entertainment impact, people take photos and they may have never heard a cannon going off before, but they

come back in and our volunteers educate them about what a soldier's life would have been like. For a younger generation, you can't get that pulling it off of a computer.

[It's similar to the idea that], you can play basketball video games but there's nothing like going outside and shooting a basketball.

Question: What has the living history program meant to you?

Answer: The living history program is a big part of my job and has been for most of my nearly 30-year career. That, to me, is rewarding because ... I would say, every year, 30 percent of [Gettysburg's] visitation is impacted by living history, which is phenomenal.

It's very rewarding, especially when [Second Maryland Captain] Jake [Duda] comes up and tells you about [how "Company D" led several Boy Scout groups in drill]. I like that, I see it happening and that's the rewarding part.

The living history on the weekends, even though it comprises about 40 percent of [my job], ... that 40 percent, I would say, is at or more satisfactory.

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The plan should have worked flawlessly. While Captain John Taylor Wood, a leading Confederate Navy hero, had the order to command an amphibious attack that would deliver ships, ammunition and marines up the Chesapeake Bay from North Carolina to Point Lookout, located at the confluence of the Bay and the Potomac River, Johnson would be in charge of guiding his cavalry through Maryland and arriving at the prison from the north.

Point Lookout, Lee knew, was lightly defended and largely garrisoned by inexperienced men. The veteran soldiers normally in control of the prison had been shipped south to aid General Ulysses S. Grant.

"[General] Early on the night of [July] 8th ordered Johnson with his cavalry to make a detour around Baltimore, destroy all the railroad bridges leading north from Baltimore, and then move rapidly as to attack Point Lookout on the morning of the 12th," Major W.W. Goldsborough, of the old 1st Maryland Infantry, wrote in his book *The Maryland Line in the Confederate Army: 1861-1865*. "Johnson told Early that horse flesh couldn't make the ride. The prescribed route was over 400 miles and a thousand horse could not make the march.

"Nevertheless, he left Frederick ... covered Early's left flank during the Battle of Monocacy ... then struck across the country to Cockeysville, north of Baltimore."

From there, Johnson carried out his part of the plan. He leveled bridges on the Northern Central Railroad that led to Harrisburg. Then, knowing he would be unable to complete his raid around

Baltimore and reach Point Lookout by the designated date, he turned to a familiar group of soldiers while in camp near the Maryland town of Timonium: The First and Second Maryland Cavalry regiments under Major Harry W. Gilmor.

"Seeing it would be impossible to keep his rendezvous for Point Lookout for daylight of the 12th if he moved farther east to the Gunpowder [River], [Johnson] detached Gilmor with his command to burn the bridges over the Gunpowder on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, while he moved through Howard County to cut

The Maryland cavalry prevailed. Gilmor's force captured two trains headed in opposite directions, forced the passengers to exit and proceeded to secure the supplies onboard before setting fire to one of the trains and sending it over the bridge, partially burning the structure. They cut the telegraph communication wires that spanned the bridge and concluded the raid by capturing Union Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin.

Hours later, while stopping to rest in the Baltimore suburb Towson, Gilmor's men were approached by a Union cavalry unit, which outnumbered the confederate horsemen two

to one. Undeterred, Gilmor attacked and routed the opposing forces, chasing them nearly 10 miles before pulling up and setting out in search of Franklin, who had temporarily escaped during the battle. The detachment then set off to rejoin Early's forces, which were returning to Virginia.

Meanwhile, Johnson continued south with the intention of releasing the prisoners at Point Lookout and ordering them to join Lee's forces for an invasion of Washington D.C.

It never happened. Near Beltsville, just north of Washington, a cautious Early ordered Johnson to return to the main force, citing two corps from Grant's army, which had recently reinforced the nation's capital. As Johnson rejoined Early near Rockville, Gilmor caught up with the retreating Confederate infantry at Poolesville.

"Lee almost turned the tables on Grant," author Jack E. Schairer wrote in his book *Lee's Bold Plan for Point Lookout: The Rescue of Confederate Prisoners That Never Happened*. "If he had, perhaps he, not Grant, would have ended up being president of a nation."

the railroad between Baltimore and Washington," Goldsborough penned. "Gilmor accomplished his part of the program with his wonted efficiency."

Gilmor, the daring and dashing cavalry officer who would one day serve as Baltimore City's police commissioner, swooped down on targeted Baltimore and Harford counties like a hawk attacking prey.

With 135 men under his command, Gilmor snaked through the wooded countryside of Maryland undetected, arriving first at the general store in Jerusalem Mills (Harford County) to hijack horses and supplies. He then made for the Gunpowder Bridge, a railroad crossing close to the town of Joppa, and ran headlong into roughly 70 troops of the 159th Ohio Infantry, who were guarding both ends of the bridge.



FROM THE CAPTAIN'S DESK

Welcome to our summer edition of "True Marylander". We are half way through our campaign season with many more great events to come!

I want to start off with a personal thank you to all of you that offered prayers and support for me and my family during my recent surgery to donate my kidney to my brother in law. I am happy to report my brother in law and myself are doing well. Everyone's concern and well wishes really meant a lot to me!

Moving forward, I have already begun working on several event options for next year. If anyone would like for us to possibly do an event not currently on our horizon, please feel free to send me event details and we can add that to our proposed 2018 event list to be voted on. I am excited to announce that we will be adding a "secondary" impression to our group's portfolio in 2018. We now have the ability to recreate the early war impression of 1st Md. Infantry Regiment (1861-1862). Having the ability to correctly represent 1st Md. will open the door for our group to attend early war events that pertain to the 1st Md. We will represent "Company D" (Independent Greys) commanded by Capt. Herbert, who later became Lt. Col and commander of the 2nd Md. Infantry. This idea was helped to reality, in part, to Cpl. Steve Creswell's generous and ingenious idea to raise funds to purchase each man's kepi, shell jacket and trousers. I am happy to announce we are obtaining the funds as planned.

The items purchased will be historically correct for the impression and of campaigner quality. The uniforms will be for our members use and wear, but will remain property of our organization. This is strictly voluntary, but those members who want to partake in our secondary impression would need to purchase their own reproduction US Model 1851 "Mississippi" Rifle (per specs).

We have plenty of research pertaining to the 1st Maryland Infantry Regiment's uniforms and rifles which will lead into my next announcement. Due to the amount of research, as well as respecting accomplishments for the original 1st Maryland Infantry Regiment, I have created a separate webpage solely dedicated for the 1st Md. impression. You will find research, uniform regulations, unit history, books (via our online library), service records and much more!

"Company D" 2nd Maryland Infantry will always be our main central impression, but we will give the new 1st Md. impression just as much dedication and passion for which it deserves. Please give the new webpage a look: www.1stmarylandcod.com as well as our original webpage at www.2ndmarylandcod.com.

Jake Duda

Captain
"Company D" 2nd Md. Infantry



More than a year after surviving Culp's Hill at Gettysburg, Sgt. **James Thomas** was captured and imprisoned at Maryland's Point Lookout in August 1864.

FIX BAYONETS

Sergeant James W. Thomas served under Capt. William H. Murray in "Company A" Second Md. Infantry. In a July 3, 1863, diary entry, Thomas described coming across the "stiff and cold" body of Murray, who had been killed that morning in fierce fighting on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg.



About 5 a.m., firing commenced, the Yanks in works on the main hill and about 150 yards from us. Hot work and losses pretty heavy on either side. Co. "A" kept

it up until the men were worn out (nothing to eat for two days) and many of the guns so clogged as to be useless. We fired, I suppose, on an average from 80 to 90 rounds. We were then relieved by another company and filled our boxes. Soon whole brigade ordered to left. Then by "file left" (file right, or perhaps, "right by file into line"—apl. 1893) to gain a flanking position. And now our great calamity commenced.

We fixed bayonets and advanced. Soon were in full view of the enemy, but also the same disorder and confusion. There seemed no commander, or his orders were not forwarded. The left and center of the brigade halted in disorder and opened fire. The enemy pouring in death volleys. Our company, C company and a few from 3rd N.C. on our right were a good deal in advance (though the whole battalion was in advance). Our only safety lay in charging, but no: "Steady"—"Steady"—was the oft repeated order, **while the men were being mowed down**. Still, we advanced slowly to within 40 ft. of the enemy. Then someone ordered us to retire. All broke for cover, but I fear few found it. I fired and was about to turn, when I was **stricken down by a ball in my hip, coming out in front of my stomach**.

An intermittent fire was kept up on each side from the enemy, often heavy. While down, I

received two more wounds, one through the left elbow and one through the left thigh. The fire over the wounded was awful to those suffering. I managed to drag myself about 10 feet down the hill and when the firing lulled, two Yanks came up and bore me off to a surgeon. I think they took off all who was near enough to their line. I met Gen. Kane, who was very kind, and ordered me to be taken to Division Hospital. Thomas Leiper, a Lieutenant on his staff, went with me to the Field Surgeon, who dressed my wounds. Leiper then ordered the best care to be taken of me and sent a message to the surgeon of the Hospital to that effect, but I do not think it was delivered. Lt. L. also insisted upon my taking \$3 — all he could spare.

I felt the ride to the hospital (two 1/2 miles) very much. I was kindly treated by all. Late in the evening, I was sent to the Provost (two miles) and, after suffering from the ride, was laid in the graveyard, without shelter. Lamar Hollyday and I got together, managed to have an india rubber and a blanket between us. There are a good many Confederates here.

While lying on the battlefield, I was grieved to see poor Bill Murray stretched out stiff and cold. Oh! How I felt I liked him, and he was a fine soldier, a fine Captain. **He used to look forward with such pride and joy to an entrance into Baltimore**, and to think his life was thrown away. Had the left been properly conducted and supported, the loss might have been small, and there was a chance of their gaining the advantage, which would have won the battle. But all was in disorder, the men slaughtered. ■ ■



FORTITUDE THROUGH FIRE ❖ FAMINE

How Marylanders were supplied during the Valley and Maryland campaigns BY STEVE CRESWELL

ONE overlooked aspect of the War of Northern Aggression is how the Southerners received their supplies while on the march, garrisoned or bivouacked.

One of the first things that comes to mind is the image of a starved, barefoot and disheveled Reb holding a scarred and rusted musket he cannot fire due to his lack of powder and lead. History is written by the victors, they say, and in some cases this mental image engraved upon our minds like a private's brass trigger guard, bearing his name, stands true. Not so much for the Marylanders who chose to cast their lot with the Confederacy during the outbreak of hostilities.

The Confederacy, to the best of its ability, had set in

place a system early on to get her troops fed, clothed and supplied to fight under the direction of Colonel Abraham Myers (Fort Myers ring a bell?). He will resign in 1863 and the appointed Col. Alexander Lawton will take his place. In the Army of Northern Va., Lt. Col. James L. Corley was head of the Quartermasters Dept., Lt. Col. Robert G. Cole of Subsistence and Lt. Col. Briscoe Baldwin of Ordnance. Through these channels, the men of the ANV were supplied with their clothing, food, munitions and every day ware of army life.

The Marylanders who fought with the 1st and 2nd Maryland Infantry and throughout the ANV were a breed of their own. Most

being part of a well outfitted militia in Baltimore before the hostile takeover of their beloved city and state by Abraham Lincoln. These men were well versed in the way of a soldier's life and had witnessed firsthand the hostilities capable of Northern troops upon the citizens of their native soil. Combined with this previous training and under the guidance of commanders such as George H. (Maryland) Steuart and Bradley T. Johnson, the Marylanders became a truly intimidating force to stand against.

How does such a force remain fully stocked and comfortable in the field you may ask? A lot of times they didn't. It all depended on the situation and where they were fighting. Generally, the infantry would march with a supply line consisting of livestock and wagon trains. In general, the Union Army would allocate 39 wagons per one thousand men (Gettysburg Campaign). Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson operated with seven wagons per 100 men in some circumstances during the Valley Campaign.

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BEAT THE HEAT

A few ways to stay properly hydrated during the summer reenacting season

By **RICH WARD**
True Marylander

The summer months are upon us and we are in the full swing of our company events season.

A major consideration during the hot and humid Mid-Atlantic summers is how to stay properly hydrated. Civil War reenacting is a physical, athletic activity that places the body under stress and requires stamina and aerobic ability. Not only do we suffer stress from the heat and humidity, physical activity and wearing heavy clothing and gear, but also from lack of sleep and fatigue details. Other stressors during an event is a lack of proper diet as well as our tendency to drink lots of coffee, which tends to dehydrate people from the diuretic effects of caffeine and alcohol and soft drinks.

Soft Drinks consumption has a host of problems. They have as much — or more — caffeine than coffee and tea and are loaded with high sugar content and salt which increases the osmotic pressure in the blood stream causing diuresis and thirst. As you can see, the soft drink companies really have this down to a science. Their goal is simple to get you thirsty, keep you thirsty and make you to want and buy and drink more soft drinks.

Also, most of us have been to events where we have seen participants suffer from heat related medical problems. In part, due to poor physical conditioning as well as dehydration. So physical conditioning is as import as proper hydration, and they do indeed go hand and hand, for many reasons, but that subject is for another article at a later time.

The average person needs between 2,500 and 3,000 milliliters (2.5 to 3 liters) or about 80 to 96 ounces of water a day. In a normal day, people obtain 80 percent of their fluid intake from what they drink. The fluid we drink for proper hydration is not only water but a glass a day of milk and fruit or vegetable juice. The other 20 percent of fluid we take in is the water contained in our food. Most fruits and vegetables have lots of water in them such as, but not limited to, green leafy vegetables, tomatoes, green beans or green, red and yellow/orange vegetables, plus berries, apples, peaches, pears and citrus. Plus, they are, of course, packed full of vitamins and minerals and electrolytes. Also dry beans and

Urine Color Chart

Urine Color	Possible Meaning
Clear	Good hydration, overhydration or mild dehydration
Pale Yellow	Good hydration or mild dehydration
Bright Yellow	Mild or moderate dehydration or taking vitamin supplements
Orange, Amber	Moderate or severe dehydration
Tea-Colored	Severe dehydration

rice/noodles that we eat have been boiled or cooked in water and have absorbed much of it.

For athletes, proper hydration begins several days in advance of their event by making sure that they drink 8-10, 12-ounce glasses of water a day plus a proper diet to maintain a balance between fluids and electrolytes, and an abstinent from or light intake of alcohol and caffeine. Too much fluid intake (forcing fluids) can overhydrate a person and tends to wash out too much electrolytes. This can have nasty effects on the body, causing muscles cramps, swelling of the brain and effects on the heart and kidneys. Recently, there was an incident where a police officer competing in a bicycle event was drinking about quart or more (up to a gallon) of water an hour prior to and during the competition and collapsed from over hydration and hyponatremia or low serum sodium levels (salt) in the blood stream and cells, causing swelling of the brain and subsequently died. It was also identified that he hadn't been eating a balanced diet prior to the event.

So what is the proper rate of hydration and how can we monitor that success? The American College of Sports Medicine has several recommendations on proper hydration. Some of those recommendations are above the others have to do with immediately prior to and during the event and immediately after.

1. It is recommended that the athlete drinks 17-20 ounces (about 500ml) of water two hours prior to the event for the water to be absorbed and excess water excreted.

2. During the event the athlete should stay hydrated or rehydrate as necessary and at regular intervals or about 4-8 ounces ev-

ery 15-20 minutes as tolerated by the athlete. Also if the athlete is thirsty the athlete should drink water. Remember when you are thirsty, you're already dehydrated by about 8-16 ounces of fluid volume in your blood stream.

3. For events lasting less than an hour, water is all that is normally required to stay hydrated. However, for high intensity events lasting longer than an hour, drinking sports drinks may be helpful to replenish electrolyte loss and carbohydrate loss. However, these drinks should be consumed wisely and sparingly as they are high in calories and sugar and often contain preservatives and other artificial ingredients and should not be used in place of water but with water.

4. After the events, the athlete should continue to drink or replace fluids at the rate of 4-8 ounces of fluid every 15 - 20 minutes and or when thirsty for up to two to three hours after the event.

5. Check the color of your urine and the odor. If your urine smells strong and you haven't been eating asparagus or drinking coffee or consuming other foods that may effect urine odor you may be dehydrated. Included in this article is a chart on the color of urine if you are hydrated or dehydrated. If you're properly hydrated the color of urine should be clear to light yellow or the color of straw and clear not cloudy. Dark, odorous and or cloudy urine can also indicate a bladder or kidney infection in the presences or absences of pain, fever or other symptoms.

I know most of this may seem like common sense, however a lot of people don't have or don't always "exercise" (pardon the pun) common sense. And if you have noticed in this article, most doctors or medical associations won't say do or don't, but word sentences such as recommended or may and might be helpful or are helpful or use with care, caution or wisely, because of law suits. So that's why, at times, people can't get a straight answer from their doctor!

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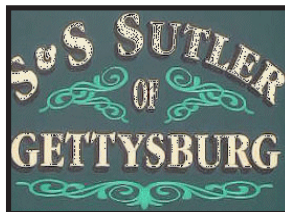
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Hallowed Ground

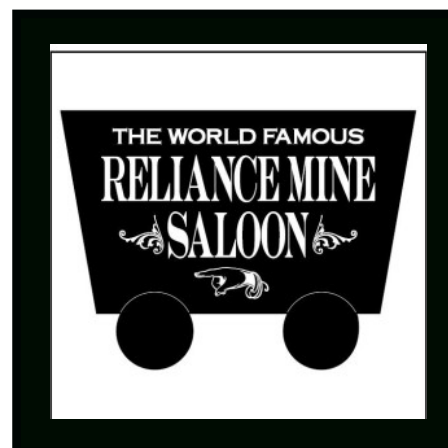
Company D opens living history season at Gettysburg



"Company D" 2nd Md. officially began its season encamped at Pitzer's Woods at Gettysburg National Battlefield April 28-30.

Hundreds of park visitors walked through camp and later witnessed a series of firing demonstrations on the very field where the Army of Northern Virginia set off to participate in Pickett's Charge.

Highlights included drill and mock battles with numerous scout groups and children, in-depth medical demonstrations and quartermaster's authentic mail call.



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Horses and mules on both sides would consume up to 14 pounds of grain and fodder a day. If either army was near rail, it was much more easier to transport men and supplies seeing it was more efficient to burn a ton of coal than to have teams of mules and horses consume the staggering amount of grain— all of which were under the control of the Quartermaster General.

Concerning rail, most lines in the South were small in comparison and were strictly used to move cotton from the in-land plantations to the nearest port. All were of different gauge, of course, from their Yankee counterparts. Most rail systems would stop right in a town where goods and men were transported to the other side just to be re-loaded onto a locomotive that operated on a different gauge. This was very time-consuming and could take upwards to 48 hours. Many a tavern, inn and general store profited in such areas.

Marylanders under Stonewall in the Valley were moving fast with limited recourses. As stated above, Jackson had very limited wagons traveling with his men, mostly due in part to a general order issued by Robert E. Lee taking three wagons per regiment for carrying munitions. This became a problem for Jackson, especially after the capitulation of Harpers Ferry to his forces.

Lee had divided his army and he, along with his commanders, had to move at a swift pace. When camped, cooking three days rations for the march was the rule. The men would often move way forward of the supply wagons and, if they were not careful, they would be in dire straits for a meal and ammunition. The Marylanders were up for any challenge and proved their effectiveness time and time again up through the Valley. Whether fed or hungry, their fighting spirit shown through like the blinding summer sun burning away the morning fog of difficulty.

JOIN COMPANY D!

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The Marylanders were of great service to the ANV. Lee had wanted to head north away from the depleted fields of Virginia to the more plentiful countryside of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Yet again, another strategy in keeping his army fed. A few choices he had to make after Manassas Junction were to stay there and wait for the Federals to attack, withdraw to Richmond and dig in or move west into the Valley. He chose to keep up the initiative and offensive by moving into Maryland.



Making this decision brought about the beginning of the drastic changes that transformed our nation forever. Lee had high hopes the people of Maryland, with the aid of his army, would be able to throw aside the yoke of Lincoln and his tyrannical reign. September 4 found him sending 40,000 men across the Potomac at Whites Ford—25 miles upstream of D.C. The Union had called for 60,000 raw recruits to rally under their cause. Knowing George McClellan, Marse Robert was confident in his decision.

“By that time,” he stated to a subordinate, “I will be on the banks of the Susquehanna.” ■ ■

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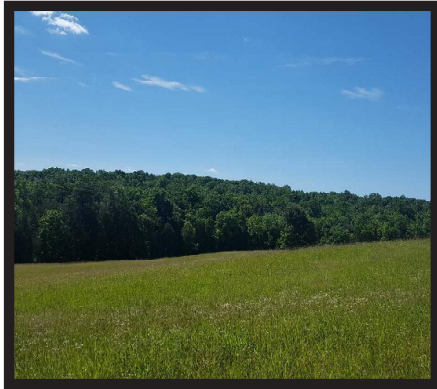
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9

SERGEANT'S CORNER

Maryland saves the day at Manassas

By MICHAEL DONAHUE



Looking from Chinn Ridge toward where the 1st Maryland began its charge. (Michael Donahue photo)

MANASSAS, Va. — One mile east of the parking lot on Chinn Ridge, off of the paved path and through high grass, is the only interpretive marker for the action on Chinn Ridge.

The marker only makes mention of General Howard's men retreating, but not of the Confederate units that forced them off the ridge: The 1st Maryland Infantry, 13th Virginia Infantry, 10th Virginia Infantry and 3rd Tennessee Infantry—the regiments that made up the 4th Brigade, under the command of General Edmund Kirby Smith, the Army of the Shenandoah, under command of General Joseph E. Johnston.

On the afternoon of July 21, 1863, the men of the 1st Maryland got off the train at Manassas Junction and quickly formed up. As they were getting off the train, a blue silk state flag made by the Ladies of Baltimore was presented to the regiment, which inspired them and was seen as a good omen. After being ordered to pile their knapsacks, Smith gave the command "Forward Maryland!" and the regiment marched at the double quick towards the sounds of their first major battle.

When the regiment came

within half a mile of the battle, they discovered both the wounded and dying and then came across deserters that were urging them not to go forward. Not being deterred, the regiment continued forward. When they came within a few hundred yards of the fighting, they were fired upon by a skirmish line of the 14th Brooklyn, severely wounding Smith along with several other men. Maryland's Colonel Elzey then took command of the brigade and formed his line of battle with the 10th Virginia on the left, the 1st Maryland (now under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart) in the center, and the 3rd Tennessee on the right.

Moving the brigade forward through the woods, Elzey halted the brigade at the wood line, seeing a mass of troops atop Chinn Ridge in the act of deploying. With no breeze on the field, Elzey could not make out whether they were Union troops or Confederate troops — a familiar scene across the battlefield in several different positions that day. As if by fate, at that moment a breeze came across the field, causing the colors of the unidentified troops to flap, revealing them as Union infantry, specifically a New England brigade under the command of General Oliver O. Howard. One regiment in the brigade was the 6th Massachusetts, the regiment made infamous during the Baltimore riots that April.

After realizing the troops on the ridge were Union, Elzey ordered the brigade to fire. After two volleys, the Union troops disappeared behind the crest of the ridge. The command to charge bayonets was given, but only two

companies in the regiment had any, Company: C under Captain Doresy and Company H under Captain Murray.

The line moved forward but suddenly stopped, not due to enemy fire, but hunger and thirst. While moving across the field, the regiment came across blackberry bushes which they halted at to indulge themselves. After getting the line to continue forward, the men still would occasionally reach down for more berries without stopping.

While marching forward an officer shouted "Go forward, Baltimore!"

Upon reaching the top of the ridge the unit found the enemy in complete panic and retreating. The regiment continued to fire into the woods in case there were still Union infantry present.

Note: A captured soldier from the 6th Massachusetts later wrote that when he heard the Marylanders' command, he thought "Here comes those damned Baltimore men! It's time for us to git up and get."

With the Union army in complete chaos and retreating back to the safety of Washington D.C., the South began to celebrate.

General Beauregard and President Jeff Davis rode up to the brigade and promoted Elzey to brigadier general, calling him "The Blucher of the Day" and complimenting him on his conduct during the battle. President Davis also saluted Elzey, congratulated him and then raised his hat to the 1st Maryland. ■ ■

TO ARMS!

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CLASSIFIEDS



**Wanted:Drummer
Summary:**

Company D 2nd Maryland Infantry is looking for a drummer to join our company to start off the 2017 campaign season. We would like someone who knows the fundamentals on how to drum, but we can also teach

you if you can't drum. Company D owns two very nice snare drums to loan out. We just need someone with the interest and desire to drum. We are a campaign oriented unit looking to add a musician to our ranks.

Thank you!

WANTED.—
ATTENTION, MARYLANDERS.
Wanted, a number of able-bodied MEN, to fill up Co. "G," 1st Maryland Regiment.
A bounty of \$50 will be paid immediately on joining. Clothing and subsistence furnished. Apply immediately at the **Maryland Recruiting Office**, corner of 9th and Main sts.
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WANTED.—
ATTENTION, MARYLANDERS.
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